

SPORTS



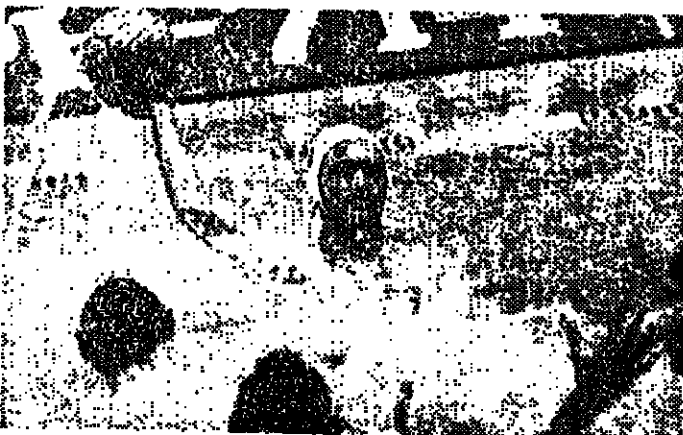
In Moscow, the Central Army Club (USSR) played Kremikovsky (Bulgaria) for the Handball Cup Winners' Cup. CAC won 36-25.

Photo by Alexei Fyodorov

TOURNAMENT AT THE OLIMPIYSKY COMPLETED

On the last day of the final tournament of the USSR water polo cup, Almaz-Aia Dynamo beat Moscow Dynamo 11-5. The second game of the day brought a surprise. State Moscow Uni-

versity drubbed the Central Navy Club 12-7. Despite their set-back the Central Navy Club snatched the cup, followed by Moscow University, Almaz-Aia Dynamo and Moscow Dynamo in that order.



Alexander Kabanov, Central Navy Club's captain, in action.

Victory for Soviet water poloists

The second friendly match between the national water polo teams from the Soviet Union and Hungary which took place at the Olimpiyskiy complex's swimming pool ended in a victory for the Soviet team 6-5. Thus, the score in the matches between the world's two best teams held since 1952 has become equal, with each claiming 35 victories and 22 draws. The difference between the goals

scored and missed in the 92 matches is 484-481 in favour of the Soviet team.

Rugby match

The USSR rugby team was beaten 12-13 by Italy in a European Cup game in Aquila, Italy.

CHESS: MATCH CONTINUES—OLYMPIAD UNDER WAY

The men's world chess title match which commenced on September 10 still continues. Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov have spent over a hundred hours contesting in the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions in Moscow. The triple world champion still leads 4-0 after 24 games.

Meanwhile Soviet Grandmasters are competing at the world

chess Olympiad in Saloniki, Greece, without Karpov and Kasparov. Participating are 98 men's and 52 women's teams, a record high number to date. Over a thousand entrants are involved, 5,000 fans will daily attend the Olympiad, for sure, and will be able to see simultaneously several hundred games, more precisely around 300. Altogether

over 4,000 will be played. The opening ceremony was held on November 18, and giving it was a concert of works by the famous Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis. The contest, based on the Swiss system in 11 rounds, started the following day and are expected to conclude on December 5.

Viktor BARDO chess observer

WIND OF CHANGE IN ICE HOCKEY

The 39th national top division ice hockey championship is following a surprise scenario. Now even the greatest pundit will refrain from forecasting its outcome. You see, only last season's national champions, the Central Army Club, grabbed the title beforehand with 28 points ahead of runners-up Moscow Spartak.

Now CAC have already lost in 17 rounds eight points, which is quite unusual for them, and are in second place. Silver medalist Spartak is consistently losing ground and is in tenth place. They now run the risk of falling to get into the top eight bracket, which will contest the awards next year. The team's new coaches led by former distinguished Spartak player Vladimir Shadrin, have failed to help the team regain their shape.

On the other hand, Moscow

Dynamo, which placed only fourth last season, is now in the lead after the arrival of new senior coach Yuri Moiseyev, who earlier was second to Viktor Tikhonov, CAC senior coach. Dynamo are four points ahead of second-placed CAC after 17 rounds.

Bronze medalist Khimik from the town of Voskresensk (near Moscow) are now in third place, and close behind run teams in a tight pack reflecting the keenness of the competition.

According to specialists, this situation in the national championship will have a positive effect on the performance of the national team, which did not do quite well in the Swedish and Canada cups. In December the team will enter the annual "Izvestia" Prize tournament in Moscow and the world championship in Prague next spring.

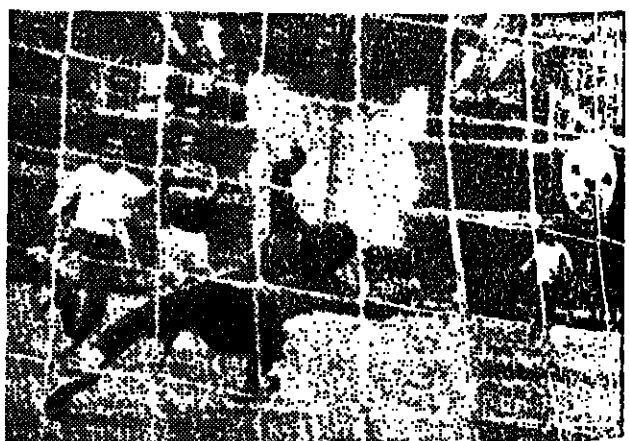
A RECORD

OF WOMAN CYCLIST

J. Longeaux of France has set a new world record in the women's 3 km standing start heat in an event in Paris. She registered her world title by clocking 3 min 49.64 sec, this improving by over six seconds the 3:55.83 record of Erika Salunga (USSR) set in September at the Rybinsk track.

Cyclist on a parachute

The American Jimmy Raynor has established probably one of the most curious records. A few weeks ago, he jumped over Lake Geneva from a plane flying at an altitude of 4,570 metres, using his jump a parachute and a bike. After his successful landing, some idle tongues say his real exploit will be to jump from the height of five thousand metres in a car.



Moscow Spartak beat Thilist Dynamo 3-0 in a recent national football championship game in Moscow. Picture: Spartak net the third goal.

Photo by Yuri Tuzov

OF INTEREST

On a bike around the world

An English couple, Mopaa and Richard English, who are going round the world on 850 cc Triumph motorbikes, have travelled

for tens of thousands of miles leaving behind Egypt, the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent and Australia, the newspaper "Japan Times" reports. Having ended their journey across Asia, they are going to America and in August 1981 they will finish their trip in their native city of Cambridge.



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POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has discussed the results of the high level 39th CMEA Session held in Havana.

As stressed at the meeting, the session's work primarily concentrated on the implementation of decisions taken at the CMEA Economic Summit. The first results of the implementation of these decisions indicate their principled significance in furthering interaction of the fraternal states and concentrating their efforts on the main priority areas of economic cooperation.

Of great significance in this respect is the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-90, which constitutes a solid basis for the steady development of the economies of socialist states. The long-term measures approved at the session — on cooperation in fuel and raw material industries for the period ending 1990, and for a longer perspective, ensure a mutually profitable pooling of effort and funds of the CMEA member-countries in this area. Accelerated development of science and technology in fraternal countries will be promoted by a jointly formulated comprehensive programme for scientific and technological advancement. Of great importance are measures chartered at the session for improving the organization of CMEA work.

The Politbureau also heard a report by the Soviet delegation which attended the funeral of Indira Gandhi. It was stressed that the USSR sincerely sympathizes with the desire of the Indian people and their leadership to strengthen the unity and independence of the country and to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Soviet Union has always been and will continue to be a reliable friend of India. It is determined to develop all areas of mutually profitable cooperation in the name of social progress and peace among peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated

Konstantin Chernenko has congratulated Nicolae Ceausescu on his reelection as General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and wished the Romanian people every success in building a developed socialist society, a goal set by the country's 13th Party Congress.

The congress, just ended in Bucharest, approved the directives of the 13th Party Congress for socio-economic development of the country for 1985-1990 and guidelines up to the year 2000, as well as other documents. It also made changes in the Party Rules.

The congress elected 285 Central Committee members and 181 candidate members to the Central Committee.

A Central Committee plenary meeting elected the Political Executive Committee consisting of 23 members and 25 candidate members, as well as the Secretariat.

FACTS and EVENTS

Q The military laboratory, where the world's first atomic bomb was created early in the 40s, has been officially declared a "historical place" at the White Sands base of the Pentagon in the state of New Mexico.

SOVIET-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS

The Soviet Union and the United States of America have agreed to enter new talks for the purpose of reaching mutually acceptable agreements on the entire complex of issues concerned with nuclear and space weapons. In order to arrive at common understanding of the subject and aims of such talks, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrei Gromyko and the US Secretary of State George Shultz are to meet in Geneva on January 7-8, 1982.



Nehru prizes awarded



Some participants at the ceremony.

To the Soviet people, Jawaharlal Nehru personifies the image of a great India marching along the road of peace and progress, said Konstantin Chernenko in his message marking the 20th anniversary of the J. Nehru Foundation instituted by the magazine, "Soviet Land", published in India on the basis of Novosti Press Agency articles. This year, the First Prizes of the foundation were awarded to a writer Godavari Parulekar, poet Subhash Mukhopadaya, and the J. Nehru University in New Delhi. Attending the awarding ceremony was a delegation of Soviet workers in culture including the writer Chinghiz Aitmatov and poetess Rimma Kozakova.

PROFOUND GRATITUDE

New Delhi. The Indian people express deep gratitude to the Government of the USSR and the Soviet people for the firm support expressed in a message by Konstantin Chernenko to the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. This is expressed in a statement issued by the society

To be named after Indira Gandhi

Taking into consideration the great contribution of Indira Gandhi to the cause of consolidating international peace and security of peoples, and to friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, the Soviet Government has decided to immortalize her memory in the Soviet Union. Among other things, a square (street) and a

"Friends of the Soviet Union". Indians will never forget that during the dark days in the republic, the USSR leadership voiced its solidarity with India and shared the sorrow and pain over the grievous loss which befell its people.

Indira Gandhi, the statement notes, was a great friend of the Soviet Union. Her government made a tremendous contribution to strengthening and consolidating Indian-Soviet friendship.

Soviet helicopters deliver supplies to drought victims in Ethiopia



Unloading another Soviet helicopter with food and basic necessities for drought victims in Ethiopia.

Photo AP-TASS

Addis Ababa. By organizing deliveries of food, medicines and water, party and government agencies in Ethiopia continue to give active assistance to people affected by the country's drought. Of much help in this exercise are vehicles sent to the Ethiopian Government by the Soviet Union. In a few days, Soviet planes and helicopters carried about 1,500 tonnes of food to the disaster areas. Evacuation of people from places vulnerable to constant drought has started.

Ethiopian party, government and public leaders as well as the mass media are stressing the significance of the internationalist aid the Soviet Union and other socialist states are giving the country in its struggle to eliminate the aftermath of the natural disaster.

MESSAGE FROM DOS SANTOS

Luanda. The People's Republic of Angola is a resolute champion of independence for Namibia and establishment of a lasting peace in the south of Africa, says J. E. dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola in his message to the UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar.

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola, notes the message, has put forward a number of specific proposals which represent a platform for achievement of these goals through negotiations. These include: a withdrawal of South African troops from the territory of Angola and restoration of complete control by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (PAFLA) over the country's border, commitment on the part of South Africa to respect Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council to grant independence to Namibia and to promote its implementation as well as a conclusion of an agreement on a ceasefire between the South African Republic and the West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO. Angola confirms its resolve to start, on agreement with Cuba, a withdrawal of the contingent of Cuban internationalists from the People's Republic of Angola only after implementation of the United Nations' Resolution 435 has begun. Within the framework of the UN Security Council which is to act as a guarantor, an international agreement must be signed between Angola, Cuba, South Africa and SWAPO setting for the mutual commitments of the sides for granting independence to Namibia and arrangements to ensure the security and territorial integrity of Angola, as well as attainment of lasting peace in the south of Africa.



Drawing by N. Shcherbakov

THE AMERICAN TROJAN HORSE

London. Britain will withdraw from UNESCO by the end of 1985 if its demands that the Organization be reorganized are not met, said Geoffrey Howe, British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, speaking in Parliament. A report about the intention of the Thatcher Cabinet to withdraw from UNESCO following a similar statement made by the United States administration has caused resolute condemnation among the progressive public in Britain, among the Commonwealth countries and Britain's EEC partners. Britain has been described as a Trojan Horse for

the United States by D. Anderson, a Labour spokesman on foreign affairs in Parliament who criticized this decision in the House of Commons. He described it as incompetent, and wrong, and an historical error. The intention to withdraw from UNESCO graphically demonstrates the pro-American orientation in the British foreign policies, he stressed.

A resolute opposition to the British decision has been expressed by the ambassadors of 41 Commonwealth countries who specially met Mr. Howe to discuss this issue.

Cheysson's serious apprehensions

Copenhagen. The French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, has pointed out the danger of the plans of the American administration to deploy nuclear weapons in outer space. The French Minister, who is on a one-day official visit to Denmark said in an address to members of the Danish Atlantic Association, that the view existing in the United States that the deployment of nuclear weapons in space will give the Americans advantages over the Soviet Union is unrealistic. The Soviet Union has always taken reciprocal measures, he added.

SECRET PLAN

Bonn. In the press release, "Parlamentarisch-Politische Presse" of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, it is reported that the American Defense Department has a secret plan for American military occupation of Nicaragua. Under the plan, a division of the Marine Corps, a paratroop division, a light infantry brigade and a Ranger battalion will in 12 days

set up their beachheads on the Caribbean coast, seize airfields and occupy four major cities. In addition to that action, it will be joined by military units of other states, with the main combat mission being carried out by American troops. The completion of the plan will in 20 days be able to gain a foothold on Nicaraguan soil.

PALESTINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS IN AMMAN

Amman. In the Jordanian capital, the Palestinian National Council (the Palestinian parliament) is having its 17th session to discuss the situation in the Palestinian resistance movement and the tasks facing it at the present stage.

A number of organizations which form part of the PLO have refused to take part in the session believing that this is the wrong moment for its convocation.

Khawat, Chairman of the Palestinian National Council, Khaw

led al-Fahm, said in an interview to the Kuwait News Agency, KUNA, that he refused to attend the Amman session of the Palestinian National Council, and pointed out that its timing is wrong because of the absence of unity among the Palestinians. In order to have a proper session, it is necessary to carry out a broad dialogue between all the sections of the PLO, which would allow to overcome the danger of a split and to reach national unity in Palestine.

In case of 'emergency'

Tokyo. The newspaper "Akahata" describes as a programme for involving Japan into war the plan for joint combat operations by the American and Japanese armed forces which the country's Defense Department has handed over to the Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. This top-secret document devised by the Japanese Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Command of the American troops stationed in Japan provides for specific measures towards practically joining the military machines of the two countries and complete combat interaction in the so-called emergency situations. By next spring, Washington and Tokyo intend to devise two more documents on joint military operations: the Pacific maritime operations and in the entire Far East.

University and hospital as military zones

Damascus. A wave of protests is gaining momentum on the West Bank of the Jordan River which is occupied by Israel. Reports reaching here indicate that in the cities of Ramallah, Nablus and Tulkarm, street demonstrations in protest against another act of brutality perpetrated by the Israelis who, two days ago, had sent student demonstrators to the military zone.

The Defence Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, has declared Birzeit University and a hospital in Ramallah closed military zones. They are cordoned off by troops, and foreign journalists are barred from their compounds. Israeli commando troops put on full alert have occupied key positions around the central city square and mounted reinforced posts in other parts of Ramallah.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT'S EMERGENCY MEASURES

Mexico City. The Mexican Government is taking emergency measures to cope with the consequences of a series of explosions and heavy fire in a suburb of the Mexican capital, which is one of the worst disasters over the past few years. Five hundred people died and fifteen hundred others were wounded and received burns in the disaster.

The authorities have earmarked 20 million dollars for housing ten thousand homeless from the suburb left homeless. A special government programme provides for free material and medical assistance to the victims.

The explosions and the fire were caused by a gas leak at a gas pumping station in the vicinity of Mexico City.

In New York, a demonstration was recently staged protesting against the Reagan administration's militarist policy which threatens revolutionary Nicaragua with aggression responding to appeals by the "People's Anti-War Mobilization", hundreds of people marched through the city's central streets to Times Square, where a mass rally took place outside the Pentagon's drafting post.



For the development of relations

Jakarta. The development of relations with the USSR and other countries of socialism is a specific manifestation of Indonesia's independent foreign policy, said in an interview to the newspaper "Kompas" the Presidential Adviser on ideological matters, country's political leader Rusli Abidin. The Western countries cannot satisfy the needs

of the development of the Indonesian economy, he stressed. In such a situation it is simply necessary to develop economic relations with the socialist countries, R. Abidin pointed out.

The Government of Indonesia has adopted, over the past few years, a whole number of measures on expansion of trade relations with the socialist countries.

Thus, last month, the Indonesian Minister-Coordinator for the Economy, Finance, Industry and Development Supervision, A. Wardhana paid visits to the USSR and some other states of the socialist community in the course of which a number of trade protocols were signed. Indonesia has set up a commission to coordinate this trade with the Trade Minister R. Saleh at the head. The main aim of the above commission is to stimulate trade with the countries of socialism.

IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF SECRECY

New York. As the Associated Press reported, preparations for the discovery of a reasonable space flight under the programme of the US Defense Department have started in an atmosphere of top secrecy in Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Initially it was planned that a mission of the Pentagon will be fulfilled by the space-challenger whose launch was due on December 8, but during its return to the Earth in the course of the latest

flight it was seriously damaged and the repairs now conducted, as the agency put it, will last several weeks. Since the Pentagon attaches exceptionally great importance to the forthcoming launching, it was decided to give the Discovery for an indefinite time its new mission with scientific aims.

For the first time journalists won't be allowed to listen to the conversations between the ground services and the crew of the spaceship.

ACCORDING TO WASHINGTON'S SCENARIO

Georgetown. The puppet authorities of the island of Grenada, seized by the Americans, having signed the list of candidates for the seats in the country's parliament, have completed their preparations for the holding of the so-called general elections on December 3.

According to a scenario written in Washington, the main drama of the elections is the forthcoming electoral force called to give a "democratic face" to the regime which is held in place on the strength of their weapons, will be two forces — a bloc of bourgeois parties hastily

knocked together by the invaders — the National Party and the Grenada United Labour Party led by the former Grenadian dictator Eric M. Gairy.

The magazine, "Caribbean Insight" reports that Gairy has on two occasions met American diplomats on Grenada with whom he discussed a programme and future tactics to be adopted by his party. The United States also maintains the National Party.

In this way, the results of the forthcoming elections are a foregone conclusion. Whoever wins, the people in the office will be puppets obedient to the White House.

Will retribution come to 'Croatian Himmler'?

San Francisco. On orders from the Federal prosecutor, Nazi criminal A. Artukovic responsible for the death of hundreds of thousands of people in Yugoslavia during World War II was arrested.

For over 30 years this murderer nicknamed "Croatian Himmler" and "Balkan butcher" lived at his ease on his villa on the Californian coast.

That Artukovic had found refuge in the USA, transpired way back in 1951, and since then the Yugoslav Government has been pressing for his extradition. Right

until 1959 American authorities would not even reply to these demands and later started giving all manner of pretexts refusing to extradite the Nazi criminal. Such a concern for Artukovic is explained by the fact that for a long time the CIA used him as an "expert on Eastern Europe". According to the NBC TV network the criminal had influential patrons in US Congress, too.

Even though Artukovic has been arrested and ought to be extradited to Yugoslavia as ruled by the authorities, the ABC TV network claims this still means nothing.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN CHINA

Peking. The Chinese Government intends to launch a campaign to wipe out illiteracy among peasants, Wang Yanwei, spokesman for the Ministry of Education in the People's Republic of China, said in an interview carried by the Chinese press recently.

He pointed out that the 1982 census of the population revealed

that 230 million people in China are either illiterate or only semiliterate. The main task of the forthcoming campaign is to eliminate illiteracy among 80 million completely illiterate people in the rural areas. They are people between 12 and 40 years of age. The campaign is to be completed in 1985.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WORDS RUN COUNTER TO DEEDS

In connection with the second testing of the ASAT anti-satellite system by the United States, A. Timofeyev writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA:

Much is being talked in Washington about alleged constructive changes mapped out in its approach to the problems of space weapons. But these words are not confirmed by deeds. The USA does not want to ban cosmic arms. It expects to gain military superiority through outer space, therefore it is in a hurry to launch a vast programme of developing such weapons — anti-satellite, anti-missile and so on. Thousands of millions of dollars are being allocated for these purposes. The Pentagon boss Caspar W. Weinberger, addressing a congress of directors of radio and TV companies, openly spoke in favour of the space arms race and his assistant Richard Perle pointed out that by hook or by crook the USA must modernize its space weapons.

Such is the viewpoint of the Pentagon and it actually determines the position of Washington on questions relating to the militarization of outer space.

SYRIA'S INTEREST

Commenting on Lebanese-Israeli talks on the withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops from Lebanon, Alexander Bovin writes in IZVESTIA:

In view of obvious difficulties at the negotiations, and the vagueness of their prospects the press of the USA and Israel is writing quite a lot about Syria, her allegedly negative influence on the general situation in the region and on the nature of Lebanese-Israeli relations. But the facts disprove the way this problem is put.

To begin with, the increased attention of Syria to the events in Lebanon and around it cannot arouse surprise. Behind this attention and Syria's interests are historic, geographic and cultural-ethnic factors. Precisely these factors determine Syria's interest in having next to it an inwardly stable state belonging to the Arab world, a state whose government is capable of taking into consideration the interests and concern of Syria.

Syria's special interest in Lebanese affairs is acknowledged by the Arab world. It is no mere chance that Syrian troops formed the backbone of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. And from the fact of the Arab League these troops stayed in Lebanon, when other countries withdrew their contingents, Damascus repeatedly pointed out that the stay of the Syrian troops in Lebanon was temporary and that the Lebanese problems could be settled only by retaining the unity of that country, its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty.

SPRINGBOARD FOR INTERVENTION

US military aid to Pakistan has totalled 3,200 million dollars, writes Vsevolod Ovrinnikov in PRAVDA. Everything seems to indicate that it is regarded by the ruling circles of Islamabad as the main support helping the present regime to retain power. But US arms are used not only to suppress opposition inside the country. The growing influx of arms turns Pakistan into a springboard for imperialist adventures in South-West and South Asia, in the Indian Ocean.

After the overthrow of the Shah's regime in Iran and the revolution in Afghanistan, notes the author, the role of Pakistan in the strategy of Washington has enhanced still more. It has turned into a springboard for waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people. It has become a strongpoint for the US Rapid Deployment Force to get in its sights the oil fields of the Persian Gulf and carry out the militarization of the Indian Ocean. It serves as the main link in the attempts to create an environment hostile to India in order to block her positive role in the international arena.

SEOUL DEMOCRACY

Seoul has been attempting in every way of late, writes D. Makarov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, to convince the world public that the times of terror have become a thing of the past and that certain "democratic changes" are taking place in the country. Thus, in the spring of 1984 it was announced with great pomp about the withdrawal of the police from colleges and universities and about a transfer of the functions of maintaining order among students to the administration of higher schools. Although "custodians of the law" did not go far and look their place at the gates of the colleges, this did not prevent Seoul and Washington from proclaiming, from the house-tops, a "considerable turn to democracy".

But the reactionary essence of the regime, relying on US military force — the army and mighty repressive machinery, has not changed at all, notes the author of the article. The people of South Korea are still in the atmosphere of terror, complete absence of rights, the tyranny of the authorities, the absence of elementary civil rights.

BRAZIL LAUNCHES ROCKET CARRIER

Brazilia. The Brazilians have successfully launched their first two-stage solid fuel rocket carrier Sonda-4 from the testing range of Barreira do Inferno in the north-east of the country. President Joao Figueiredo attended the launching.

The National Television reports that the rocket reached the height of 930 kilometres. Its successful testing, the report notes, has come as a result of 20 years of efforts by Brazilian scientists engaged in peaceful exploration of outer space.

In the late 60s, Brazil intends to launch its first satellite.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

Fighting hunger: radical solution needed

Today the attention of the world public is more than ever focussed to the problem of food shortages in many developing countries.

A tragic situation obtains in Africa, where a third of the population don't have enough food and millions of people go hungry or are on the brink of starving. As has been pointed out at the just ended session of the OAU Assembly, 27 nations on the continent now totally depend on foreign food aid.

Urgent measures should be taken to save those threatened of starving to death. There can be no two ways about it, and all obstructing factors should be eliminated. So one can only welcome both the decision of the session to create a pan-African fund for emergency aid to drought victims and the measures taken by other states and international organizations to assist in this respect. The country worst-hit, Ethiopia, gets airlifted deliveries from the USSR, Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, among which are food and medicines, basic necessities and equipment for

setting up water supply networks, high-powered cross-country vehicles and tractors.

Reports from Addis Ababa indicate that three-fourths of all the aid received in the country are delivered to distant areas by planes and helicopters donated by the USSR. Pilots, drivers and other specialists from the USSR and other socialist nations are helping the local people minimize the ruinous effects of the natural calamity.

Some Western countries, too, give food aid to Africa — and the more they give the better, unless this entails more attempts to use this humane aid for political ends. But these are evident, and, together with economic factors, they solve more confirm the need to solve as urgently as possible not just the problem of food shortage but that of ensuring reliable food supply to all developing nations.

The principle of creating one's own basis through the development of agriculture is now recognized everywhere. But a trend for the worst prevails, with few exceptions, in real life: per capita food production in the

"third world" is generally falling. Can this be changed? Certainly. And much could be done by way of international cooperation to eliminate both the effects and causes of the current agricultural production crisis in many developing countries.

There are examples of such cooperation. Lots of large-scale programmes for transforming agriculture are being carried out in these countries with assistance from socialist states, precisely from CMEA member-countries. Over a thousand such projects like land-improvement systems, grain and cattle farms, machine and tractor stations, veterinary centres and various research facilities have been or are being built with Soviet technical assistance alone.

Examples of such projects are the Aswan dam in Egypt (which for many years now has saved the nation from drought), a tractor-assembly plant recently commissioned in Ethiopia (which is laying the basis, according to estimates by Ethiopian specialists, for planned mechanization and agricultural production). There are also the programmes



drafted by Soviet specialists for tilling thousands of hectares of land in Peru, Syria, Angola, Mozambique, Iraq, Afghanistan and many other countries.

The USSR is currently assisting 36 "third world" countries to develop their agriculture. This aid alone has helped them increase their grain output by an average 8.5 million tonnes a year which is, incidentally, much more than is needed according to estimates by international organizations to avert drought-stricken victims, to save millions of people facing such threat now, from starving to death.

All this provides an insight into the potential of international cooperation if conducted on the basis of goodwill devoid of self-seeking goals. This potential could still grow if just a fraction of the funds and human energy now expended on making weapons of destruction could be switched over to the elimination from our life of everything which subjects many people to suffering, including the liquidation of hunger and its causes, as proposed long ago by the socialist nations.

Naturally such problems cannot be solved overnight. In the meantime socialist countries continue to demonstrate not in words, but in deeds their solidarity with the people of developing nations hit by natural calamities. It is not incidental that the Government of Ethiopia deemed it necessary to publish a special statement stressing the enormous significance of the aid given by the socialist community for saving the hunger victims and overcoming the aftermath of the drought.

Round the Soviet Union

● A DIAMOND OF RARE BEAUTY AND SIZE — 71.55 CARATS — HAS BEEN FOUND IN YAKUTIA. It has been named Indira Gandhi and will soon be sent to the collection of the USSR Diamond Fund.

● A DESIRE FOR LONG-TERM COOPERATION HAS BEEN EXPRESSED BY THE PARTICIPANTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR DEDICATED TO THE PROSPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD POWER ENGINEERING BY THE YEAR 2000. It was organized in Moscow by the USSR Academy of Sciences in conjunction with the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). The Soviet scientists and OAPEC representatives exchanged views on a wide variety of issues.

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PILOT FLOATING SUBMERGED OFFSHORE OIL RIG HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY THE VYBORO SHIPYARDS IN LENINGRAD REGION. This highly mechanized complex is designed for off-shore oil and gas exploration at a depth of more than one hundred metres in northern seas.

Land Improvement in the Carpathians

Vast flooded meadows in the upper reaches of the Dniester River are turned into a zone of guaranteed harvest.

Construction work has started there on the Ukraine's biggest comprehensive land reclamation system. It will help increase fertile lands of about 30 collective and state farms by 33,000 hectares.

Designers of this system took into account both economic and ecological aspects. Bumper and stable harvests of grain and fodder crops will be facilitated by a two-way regulation of water conditions in soil. Earth dykes along the shores of the capricious mountain river will protect recovered land from floods. A 55 million cu m water reservoir will become an accumulator of moisture in the droughty period.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHS AID ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Not long ago Moscow town planners mapped out future recreation zones in the capital's suburbs. They decided on where to build new sanatoriums and rest homes, children's kindergartens and pioneer camps. When the work was nearing completion, the architects saw space pictures and had to make considerable corrections in their draft. It turned out that some of the selected places were in zones polluted by industrial waste, writes the newspaper *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*.

The photographs taken from space give researchers not only data on environmental pollution, but also on other most complex processes caused by man's interference. One example is the lake of Kara Bogaz Gol, "black mouth" is how local residents have long called a bay which greedily gulped Caspian water. By the mid-60s the level of the Caspian Sea decreased by 2.5 metres, and this affected the development of those branches of the economy that depended on the sea. A decision was taken to cut off from the sea some shallow areas in order to lessen evaporation. Builders raised a solid dam to shut off the "black mouth". Such a decision, while beneficial to the sea, doomed the bay to dry up.

Scientists were assigned the task of forecasting when the bottom of the bay could become viable. The specialists who studied the bay using ground methods gave the forecast as between five to 25 years. A study of space photographs taken between definite intervals made it possible in 1980 to confidently claim that the bay would dry up completely in three years time. The forecast was brilliantly vindicated precisely in November, 1983, the last drops of water evaporated.

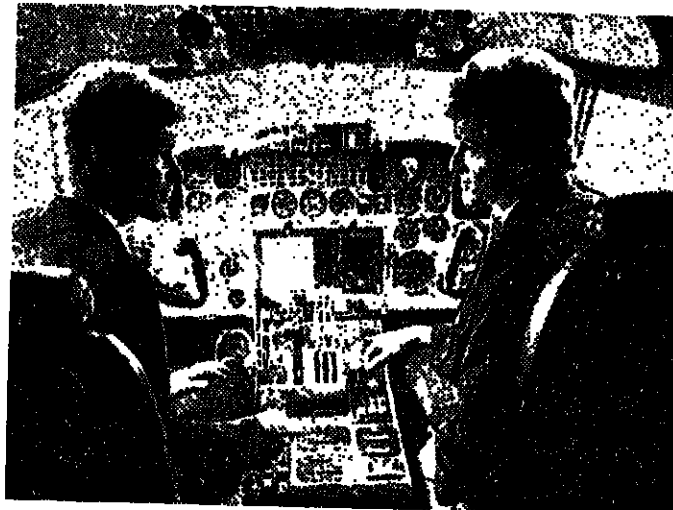
FLYERS PREPARED IN RIGA

This picture was taken at the Riga (capital of the Baltic Republic of Latvia) Institute of Civil Aviation.

Soviet planes and traffic control equipment are used today by airline companies in socialist and many developing nations. Cooperation between CMEA member countries in this field is already traditional and provides, for instance, joint training of pilots, technicians and traffic controllers for the participating countries.

The Civil Aviation Centre in Riga also serves this purpose. It has laboratories and classes, most of them specializing in various types of aircraft, radio, electronic and other equipment. In a word, it has all that is needed for advanced aviation training.

The institute has been training specialists for the GDR aviation for the past seven years. In 1983, the GDR airline, formulates its consignments on the



base of diploma works of the GDR students trained at the institute.

● GDR students, Harry Kowalski and Jörg Kundler, undergoing practicals in aircraft set-up.

ROBOTS HELP MINERS

Artiom Beloserkovskiy, staff member of the Institute of automation of cutter-loaders in Donetsk (the Ukraine), has been granted a patent for a robot to operate in a coal mine. The inventor has suggested an original manipulator whose working member is a pulse water jet for crushing coal and loading it on the conveyor. The manipulator is remote-controlled by an operator. He looks after the machine on a TV display and gives the necessary commands.

In this way the last manual operations are being eliminated in the mechanized coal faces in the Donetsk basin, which already account for two-thirds of total coal output.

The development and introduction into production of automatic equipment for cutting thin seams without permanent presence of workers in the face is part and parcel of the "Coal" scientific and technical programme carried out in the Donetsk basin.

An industrial experiment on unattended extraction of coal with use being made of mass-produced equipment has been successfully completed in a mine of Donetsk. The first hundreds of tonnes of coal have been extracted by means of the so-called frontal machine at the

Dobropolye mine. It is designed as the basis for a mining unit which can operate without the presence of miners at the place of digging. Such machines are now undergoing tests for fitness to mine medium-steep seams and for tunnelling according to a present programme.

KARAKUM FLEET

The main transport artery in the Karakum Desert is the Karakum Canal, a man-made river stretching westward along Turkmenia (a Soviet Central Asian republic) for 1,100 km.

Eight piers are in operation along the canal zone in Turkmenia, 80 per cent of the territory of which is desert. Different vessels cruise along the canal through the sands where, only 25 years ago, camels were the most convenient means of transport. They deliver equipment, fuel and building materials to the remote desert areas and to new farms, which have sprang up in the canal zone, and carry back cotton, livestock products, vegetables and fruits. The canal is

also plied by high-speed hydroplanes and comfortable motorships.

The Karakum fleet, now numbering 150 ships, is rapidly growing. The republic has established schools for training navigators, engineers, sailors and other ship specialists. Builders continue digging the canal-bed in the direction of south-west, to the subtropical area of Turkmenia. At the same time work is going on all along the canal to expand and deepen its bed. In the future the canal will become navigable all along its length. Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, situated at the foothills of the Kopet-Dag mountains on the edge of the desert, will become a port city.

A good guarantee for successful work in this field is that five more such laboratories are simultaneously being set up in the country, notes the author.

DISCOVERIES BY MOSCOW ARCHAEOLOGISTS

The results of this season's work of Moscow archaeologists are described by the newspaper, *VISCHERNAYA MOSKVA*. They have succeeded in opening up new pages in the history of Suzdal, an ancient city and a gem of Russia's Golden Ring of old cities. It has been established that Suzdal existed in the tenth century. The age of the city, as compared with chronicle sources, is thus over one thousand years.

Continuing excavations in the Kremlin fortress in Suzdal, the scholars revealed the original area of the city which occupied a hectare and a half of land. It has been decided to preserve the excavation site and to build a pavilion over it. Visitors will be able to see all its cultural layers and to follow the various periods in its history.

The archaeologists who worked in the Kalinin Region made a most exciting discovery. They found a letter on a birch bark, the first ever to be found in the land of ancient Tver, as Kalinin was known in those days. Excavations were also carried out in the lower reaches of the Volga River. This summer, a surprising discovery was made of a burial site of a leader of one of the nomadic Sarmatian tribes, the only one found in the Kalinin Lowland so far. The archaeologists discovered samples of primitive weapons, rare silver and gold decorations, royal signet rings made of chalcedony and an Iranian silver vase.

Moscow archaeologists have been working beyond the Polar Circle for seven years running. Excavations had never been carried out at such high latitudes before. Here, they found numerous traces of land development around the Arctic Ocean by Russian pomors (seaside dwellers).

New tractor plant

A decision has been passed to building a major integrated plant for the production of agricultural tractors in Elabga, a city not far from the confluence of the Volga and Kama rivers to the territory of the Tatar Autonomous Republic.

The designers have called their tractor a machine of the 21st century. And the reason is not only because this economical and mighty model is destined to have long life.

In all advanced countries scientists get worried since the excessive compaction and grinding of soil under the wheels and caterpillars of heavy tractors may lead to mortification of soil. Therefore, the 21st-century tractor must be, as experts put it, a "terriophile", i.e., take care of soil.

One of the main design features of the 150 hp all-purpose tractor-cultivator, to be produced at the Kama plant, is that it will be able to operate with several mounted implements at a time and fulfil up to three operations at a go about the field. And the least number of operations is less soil compaction.

The tractor made in Elabga will be tested late in the 80s.

HYDROELECTRIC STATION

The Teriberskaya hydropower station, the country's northernmost, now under construction, has generated current.

The new station is the fifth built on the small rivers of the Kola Peninsula (north-west of the European USSR). Its task is to take over load at rush hours to raise the effectiveness of the electric power system on the peninsula. Besides, it will become a base for a new advance deep into the polar tundra where rich reserves of valuable raw materials have been discovered.

The planned development of the hydroresources of numerous small rivers on the Kola Peninsula, small hydropower stations combined with the Kola atomic power station have created favourable conditions for intensive development of many energy-consuming industries in that area.

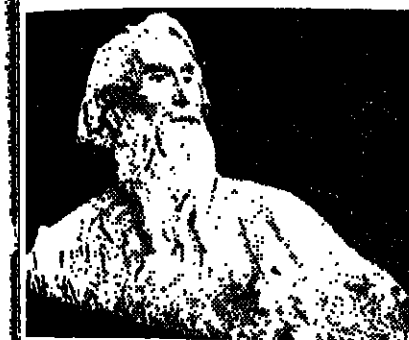
Indira Gandhi's books published in the USSR

A collection of speeches by Indira Gandhi — an outstanding leader and public figure of India — being prepared for publication at the Progress Publishers Moscow. The book will include materials of the period between 1980 and 1984. They deal

with the present-day international situation and India's foreign policy. The book features prominently the development of Indian-Soviet relations which were described by Indira Gandhi as truly fruitful and serving the interests of the people of

India and the Soviet Union, as well as of universal peace. The collection of Indira Gandhi's speeches "India's Foreign Policy" which covers the period from 1980 to 1982 was brought out earlier.

Places to visit



Sculptor Konyonkov. "Self-portrait".

Every year is a special one for the studio-museum of sculptor Konyonkov. It was opened 50 years ago on Tverskaya Street in Moscow, and 40 days ago it reopened its doors to visitors.

Everything is the same — the same out of wood, the same curves of tree trunks, the same portraits in plaster and marble. But each is the imagination of the artist, the same in a new way. The works on display depict the main qualities of man, his character, his conduct in the future.

Scenes of his sculptures reflect national experiences, emotions and anxieties. The works with high cheekbones, calm and pensiveness of Gorky; some are "beaten", others depict characters of the grandeur of inspiration, like the "Works of the outstanding



● Young Muscovites admiring the exhibition at the studio-museum.

sculptor reflect life in its diversity, great human passion, and sentiments. As before the museum is visited by people of various age-groups and professions to find points of contact with this amazing lofty art.

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NOVOEXPORT

VIEWPOINT

CMEA cooperation in public health

Valentin POKROVSKY, Director of the Central Epidemiology Research Institute of the USSR Public Health Ministry and Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

Thanks to the introduction of the latest achievements in biological sciences and technology, and worldwide efforts the past years have been marked by major successes in epidemiology — one of the most important fields of cooperation between medical workers of the CMEA countries. Smallpox, the one-time scourge for all peoples, has been eradicated throughout the world. Also many other infectious diseases are no longer experienced on mass scale. The situation is quite favourable in the socialist countries: of late, outbreaks of cholera, typhus and dysentery have become rarer here than in other parts of the world. For example, infectious diseases in Czechoslovakia have reduced 300 times. Despite such comforting results, infectious diseases still remain the main illnesses of mankind. The things become more complicated by the appearance of new diseases caused by the environmental changes and ecological violations in nature.

A number of diseases acquired "a second wind" of late. It was two procedures for research to assume that malaria had eradicated. Investigations have shown that its agents can produce immunity to any medicine and its carriers — mosquitoes — can adapt themselves to any insecticides. Nevertheless, scientists have not given up the quest for a stable anti-malaria vaccine.

Currently 35 research organizations in Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia are engaged in investigations into problem 7 (classified under this number is a comprehensive programme for controlling infectious diseases in the context of scientific-technical cooperation within the framework of the CMEA Standing Committee on cooperation in public health). They have been put in charge of specific sections of the general problem. At the same time, the duties of international coordinator have been invested in the GDR Epidemiological Centre of State Inspection. Naturally, each country has concentrated its efforts on scientific trends which are of great interest for its national public health system.

Besides, there are many common problems, the solution of which is quite beneficial. For example, as a result of cooperation between Vietnamese, GDR, USSR and Czechoslovak scientists, "recommendations to control acute intestinal infections" were brought out this year. It contains some new methods for diagnosing and treating these diseases.

The joint work mainly embraces a synthesis of new preparations and tests of drugs, development of laboratory equipment and diagnostic instruments. And here too we are trying to avoid duplication. For example, as Czechoslovakia has started the production of high-quality sera, the GDR is intensively developing the method of studying microorganisms, including the so-called plasmids, while the USSR has developed an industrial method for determining anti-genes.

In the very near future we will embark on new form of cooperation — a "Provisional International Scientific Team" — expected to be set up in Vietnam. Its activity will be directed at controlling tropical malaria.

Science and technology

NO MORE COINS FOR TELEPHONES

A public phone which does not require the use of coins has been designed in a laboratory of the Leningrad Branch of the National Communications Research Institute.

The new phone has a slot which is not for coins, but for a small card for several conversations. At the end of each of them a hole is punched in the card. To converse for more than three minutes, one presses a special button which extends its time by another three. The button will make it possible to talk as long as unpunctured space remains on the card.

At present, the institute is working on a number of coinless phones, the best of which will be manufactured commercially.

NICKEL INSTEAD OF PRECIOUS METALS

Gold and silver plating is being successfully replaced by a nickel-phosphorus alloy which ensures the deposition of practically non-porous films with a thickness of one-millionth of a centimetre. Nickel phosphorus alloys form a new direction which has been created in the Soviet Union in thin-film chemical technology, said head of the research, Professor Tengiz Khopersha, at an international conference of electrical chemical engineers in Georgia.

He said that, specifically, the technology of depositing the alloy on the inside of a ceramic vacuum chamber of elementary particles accelerators has been developed. A new method of metallizations has been developed. It ensures excellent adhesion of the alloy even with the polished surfaces of glass, quartz and semiconductor. It is considerably simpler, takes less time and offers high quality of products.

DISCOVERY PROMPTED BY A SONG

The traces of Halley's comet leading into the depths of millennia, have been unexpectedly discovered in "daisies", Latvian folk songs. This discovery was made by J. Kleitniks, a lecturer at Riga Polytechnical Institute.

The scholar's attention was arrested by the lines which say that the "Sun thrashed the Moon with a silvery broom". This gave rise to the suggestion that the bright poetical metaphor has recorded a true event.

In order to verify the hypothesis, at the request of the scholar the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy at the USSR Academy of Sciences carried out a series of electronic computations. It turned out that the astronomical phenomenon, which coincides with the one described in the song, took place early in the morning of May 16, 240 B.C. It was then that, along a direction leading from the Sun to the Moon the tail of the now famous comet, studied by the English Royal astronomer Halley, flared up.

WOMAN CATCHES SNAKES

Vladimir Babosh is a well-known snake catcher in Turkmenia. He was amazed when his wife Natalia brought home a gypsy snake, the first reptile she had caught all by herself. Gypsy is the most poisonous snake in the world.

His fear for his wife was understandable. Although in the past twenty years he had caught three thousand snakes, and knew all their habits well, he had been bitten seven times.

Vladimir believed that women should not go around catching. A snake catcher sometimes has to walk 50 to 80 kilometres through the mountains on a hot day to catch a snake, or two.

OF INTEREST

One also has to be absolutely calm to catch a snake aimed only with a hook, a butterfly net and a sock.

However, his wife, who is a brave and purposeful woman, was attracted by very dangerous and risky snake daisies. Now a snake catcher, she is in no way worse than her husband, she has caught one hundred snakes which provide valuable raw material for medical preparations.

Natalia and Vladimir work for the serpentarium of a state preserve where reptiles of more than thirty species are preserved. As a rule, the serpentarium keeps nearly four hundred snakes, from each of which fifty milligrammes of dry poison is obtained every year. In order to keep the reptiles reproducing, they are released after their poison is extracted.

ENTERTAINMENT

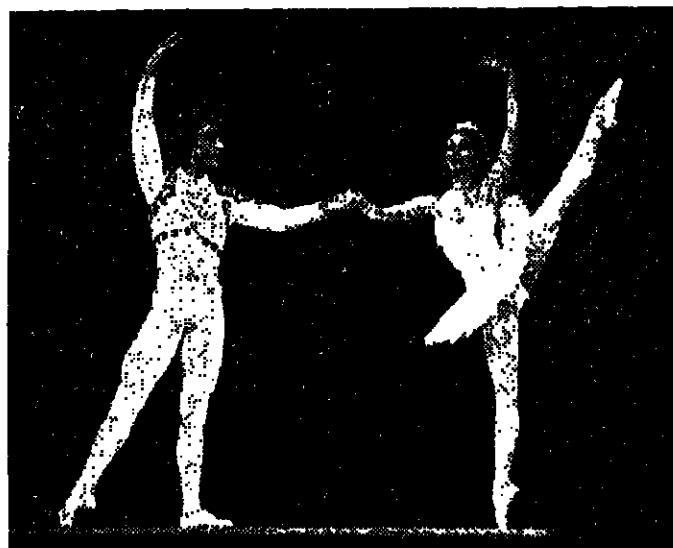
Bolshoi Ballet tours India, Nepal

The Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow has started a tour of India that will take it to Calcutta, Bombay and New Delhi.

I have been in that wonderful country three times, said Yuri Crigovitch, Bolshoi's chief choreographer, before leaving for India. I have seen many Indian dance companies and soloists. The system of dancing and the philosophy of Indian choreography are quite different from ours. Working up the programme of our tour we sought to acquaint the audiences with the traditions of Russian classical ballet and the development of new choreography. It would be interesting to know how they will understand and appreciate fragments from the ballet "The Indian Poem" by Musayev, and our interpretation of the Indian dance plastics.

Many dancers from the company, including myself, know India from our previous tours of 1960 and 1977, he continued. Nepal, where we shall go afterwards, is a mysterious country to us. It is hard to say what impression the classical ballet will create there. We envisaged changes in our repertoire depending on what the Nepalese spectators would prefer.

The touring company includes 70 ballet dancers, with leading soloists like Nadezhda Pavlova, Alla Mikhailchenko and Vyacheslav Gortseyev. Alexander



Pas-de-deux from Minkus' ballet, "Don Quixote" performed by Nadezhda Pavlova and Vyacheslav Gortseyev. Photo by Georgi Solov'yov

Bogatyryov, Boris Akimov and Irek Mukhametov.

The month-long tour will complete the 1984 tour season of the Bolshoi. At the end of December, the Muscovites and their guests will see the resumed production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov", and in January, they will see the premiere of the new production, "The Knight of the Sad Visage", ballet about Don Quixote staged

by Andrei Petrov to music by Richard Strauss.

This young choreographer produced his ballet, "The Sketches", on music by the Soviet composer Alfred Shnitke. It is based on works of the Russian and world classic Nikolai Gogol. "The Sad Visage", this production constitutes the new programme of one-act ballets. Larisa SBDLETSKAYA

CHOIR OF THE HIGHEST CLASS

If such an influential newspaper as "Rheinische Post" headlines a review, "Everyone is in Raptures", then, undoubtedly, it has good grounds for it. However, this Düsseldorf newspaper is far from alone in the Federal Republic of Germany to give such high credit to performances of the State Philharmonic Society Chamber Choir of the Estonian Republic. The top-class choir from Estonia has charmed the citizens of Remscheid. "The singers from Estonia have given us aesthetic pleasure", "superb performance" — such were the headlines in other publications. During its tour of the Federal Republic of Germany the Soviet

choir under the leadership of the conductor, Tõnu Kaljuste, gave concerts in Kiel, the partner-city of the Estonian capital Tallinn. There were other concerts in Düsseldorf, a major cultural centre, and Radevormwald. In Weinheim, Oberhausen and Solingen it performed together with local choir groups.

Pieces by the Estonian composer, Vello Tormis, who accompanied the choir during the tour, occupy a conspicuous place in the repertoire of the Tallinn choir. His art, which has profound folk roots, has aroused great interest both among audiences and critics.

Moscow debut of Japanese director

The Moscow Art Theatre has premiered the play of noted Japanese writer Kobo Abe "Phantoms Among Us". It was produced by Japanese director Yutaka Wada.

It is a great honour for me to work in one of the best contemporary theatres which successfully develops the fine traditions of its founder Konstantin Stanislavsky, said the visitor. I have studied his works while still a student at the Theatre Institute in Moscow. Hence is the importance for me of the meeting with the company which so carefully preserves the artistic behests of the

great stage reformer and which has such a brilliant acting ensemble.

In our play we tried to most strikingly show the conflict between the inner world of the individual and bourgeois society. We wanted to once again remind the viewers of the tremendous responsibility of each of them for his deeds.

This is the first work by Wada in Moscow. The young master did some translations of plays by Russian and Soviet dramatists which he produced on stages in many countries.



A scene from the play, "Phantoms Among Us". Photo by Igor Alexandrov

Musical contests

Every year, the USSR organizes a number of all-Union musical contests, in addition to the world-famous Tchaikovsky International Competition. This year, there have been national musical contests among players of brass and percussion instruments, viola and harp, and an all-Union Glinka singing contest is now in progress. In the last days of November a national competition will be launched by bayan and accordion players. On November 25, bass players will begin their contest in the Karelian capital Petrozavodsk.

This contest was organized for the first time in 1980 and will be held every four years. More than 30 contestants from 18 cities and towns around the country will join the fight for titles. The best performers will then compete in a three-stage complicated concert programme which consists of works by Handel, Pichl, Bottesini, Giletti, Kusnetsov, Tabin, and other composers.

In the second stage, they will take up music by Moscow composers, Albert Lerman and Nikolai Peiko, who have specially written pieces for the contest. The jury of the contest is led by Natalya Shakhovskaya, Professor of the Moscow Conservatoire.

Boris IVASHKEVICH

Puppeteers parade

The Second Transcaucasus Puppet Theatre Festival has closed in Tbilisi attended by art directors, actors, and scenographers from many places in the Soviet Union and guests from Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and France.

The festivals are held every two years as has been decided by UNIMA, the International Puppeteers Union. The first festival was held in Yerevan. Represented at this year's festival were puppet companies from Baku, Leninakan, Batumi, and two puppet theatres from Tbilisi, the Puppet Theatre and the Georgian Theatre which has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. A programme had been prepared for the festival by the students of the Shota Rustaveli Theatrical Institute.

FACTS and EVENTS

Films. A difficult task is facing the directors of the television ballet film featuring one moment in the tragic life of the Lithuanian artist Chirionis. The film, whose working title is "M.K.C." (the initials under which Chirionis was known), is solved in an unusual plastic and dramatic form with the use of the artists' paintings. Filmed in the main parts are the Bolshoi soloist Maya Pilselskaya as the artist's double, and actor Grigory Gladki of the Franko Drama Theatre in Kiev, as the artist.

Ballet. The premiere of the ballet, "Cinderella" has been a great success on the stage of the Erkel Theatre in the Hungarian capital Budapest. It is noted that the credit for this success undoubtedly goes to Protek's music and to "the insatiable hunger for fairy tales both in grown-ups and in the children". However, the Hungarian newspaper stress that the Erkel company also owes its success to the hard work with the ballet done by the chief choreographer from the Kirov Ballet in Leningrad O. Vinogradov and his assistant Ye. Vinogradova.

Books. "Marx, Great October, India and the Future" is the title of a book published this year. It was written by Husein Mukerjee, a famous political leader, scientist and commander-in-chief of Jawaharlal Nehru. The Great October Socialist Revolution has become a turning point not only in the history of Russia, but also of the entire world, writes the author.

On show are 29 of my 40 works about the long-suffering people of Palestine, says the artist. I started this series two years ago when I was in Moscow for an art seminar. Chance brought me together with two Palestinian students. The family of one of them was killed. Their story had a profound effect on me, and the first painting of my series was born that night.

The display features severe, laconic paintings. The range of colours is broad and complex, but not conspicuous. The significant thing about his works is that they express the long-suffering, but by no means vanquished spirit of the Palestinian people.

People often ask me how could a man who has never known war portray its suffering, says the artist. But how, I reply, do young writers create works which lead even veterans to assume that they were pained by a war veteran? How do young graduates from the Institute of Cinematography make films that draw tears from the eyes of people who saw action in World War III?

THE PAIN OF PALESTINE

This is the most accurate and concise title of a series of works by Palestinian artist Namik Zelnarov, now mounted at Friendship House.

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The sense of pain for someone else's woes has always been characteristic of man. This is one of the highest phenomena of the intellect. As for us, people of art, we should convey the feeling to the viewers of our days. Gennady LEONOV



"The Portrait of a Palestinian Woman".

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BUSINESS

Modern recycling problems

Without the vital foundation of experience between scientists and engineers, we would hardly have had such considerable and steadily increasing volume of waste as is now registered by scientists in both Vienna and Moscow. For a number of years, the Soviet Union has been the world's major supplier of goods to the West. Austria has a lot of important suppliers of goods to the USSR, said Rudolf Sillinger, President of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber. He was addressing the delegates of a symposium at the Vienna International Trade Fair on problems of regeneration and enrichment of recycled materials.

During a business meeting organized by the Federal Chamber in conjunction with the USSR Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, results of some 20 Austrian reports to

their Soviet colleagues in the audience.

Among other things, they discussed recycling problems in metallurgical, chemical, oil and gas industries, heat engineering, processing of mineral raw materials, purification of sewage, etc. The current scientific and technical symposium is not the first of its kind being organized by Austria in the Soviet Union, said Mr Friedrich Draszczky, the Commercial Counsellor of the Austrian Embassy in the Soviet Union. For several years now, the Federal Chamber has been organizing annual Weeks of Science and Technology on special subjects oriented towards the main trends in the Soviet national economic plan. This series of scientific and technical events first began in 1981, when we organized Days of Science and Technology under the theme "Modern Industrial Technologies From Austria". This same subject will be taken up during a major Austrian industrial exhibition to be held in 1986 in Moscow. Ernest FOLIVANNY

CMEA and Finland

The recent 12th annual meeting of the commission on cooperation between the CMEA and Finland in Helsinki took note of the development of mutual beneficial economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

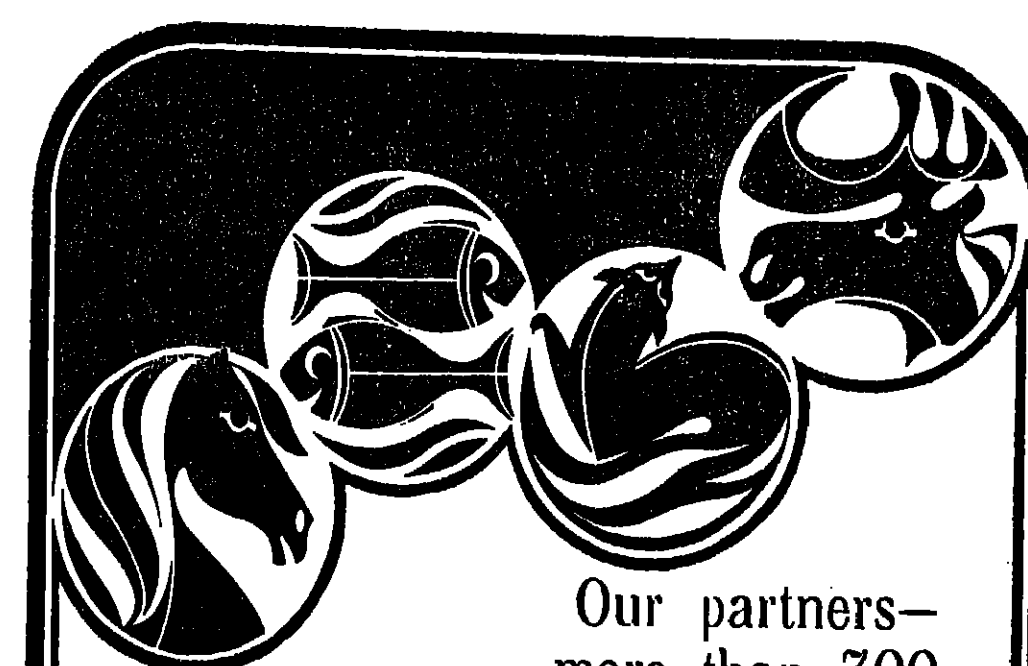
Over the past ten years, the work of the meeting stated, agreements on economic, technical and scientific cooperation

were concluded between the relevant agencies and organizations in CMEA member-countries, on the one hand, and Finnish organizations and firms, on the other. These agreements were being successfully fulfilled. The commission also observed that last year the CMEA accounted for more than 28 per cent of Finland's foreign trade.

USSR-Spain: cooperation in coal-mining

Projects for the development of coal mines in the USSR and Spain in the field of coal-mining are under examination at the 23 session of the mixed commission for cooperation between the USSR coal-mining industry and the Spanish Huesca mines. The sides discussed possible cooperation for Soviet assistance in the field of coal-mining and mining of deep-sea coal seams in the coal fields of Spain, in the region of sudden outbursts in the mines.

Soviet and Spanish coal-mining experts have a background of long experience of cooperation. The Soviet method of coal-mining through high pressure feeding of water has been assimilated in the mines of the Huesca firm. Spanish miners are familiar with the Soviet mining equipment making it possible to mechanize coal-mining in difficult geological conditions. There are good prospects for the development of cooperation between specialists of two countries in the creation of new equipment.



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CZECHOSLOVAK JEWELLERY FOR SOVIET WOMEN

At the Prague department store in Moscow an exhibition sale is taking place of goods made in the Czechoslovak town of Jablonec nad Nisou and exported to more than 100 countries, including the USSR, by the foreign trade association, Jablonex. The exhibition features costume jewellery designed to suit

all tastes: 2,500 samples of beads and clips, earrings and brooches, bracelets and artificial flowers, and many others. In the near future, similar exhibitions will open in other stores in Moscow, such as Vlasta and Moskva.

To us the Soviet market is very promising, said Vít Ryšá-

nek, Director General of Jablonex in an interview. We export between 20 and 22 per cent of our products to the USSR.

Czechoslovak costume jewellery makers always find shapes and colours of decorations to keep pace with modern fashions. In this they are helped by fashion designers and their colleagues from several other countries. They also maintain cooperation with the All-Union Fashion House in Moscow, the Moscow City Fashion House, and Fashion Houses in Leningrad and Riga. The traditional fashion shows in the Soviet Union help them assess the market value of some of their products and their correspondence to trends in world fashion.

Heat from Thermax

Thermal stations built by the workers of the Indian firm of Thermax provide heat to settlements of geologists and gas and oil workers in Siberia, the Far East and other parts of the Soviet Union.

We are seeking to share the warmth of our country with your remarkable men and women of labour, said the company's president, R. D. Agre, who has arrived in Moscow for the opening of the firm's office. We are proud to realize that the firm's installations are working normally, despite very low temperatures. Thermax occupies a prominent place among India's industrial export firms. It aims at further developing mutually beneficial business relations with its Soviet partners.

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Another Wismar ship for USSR

"The Wind Shore" is the name of a fishing, refrigerating vessel of the "Kristall-2" type launched by the Mathies Thesen Werft shipyard in the city of Wismar on the Baltic shore of the German Democratic Republic. It is the 39th ship in the series built for the USSR.

"Kristall-2" ships are not the only types of vessel built by the Wismar shipbuilders for the Soviet Union. The floating refrig-

erators of the "Polar-Kristall" type have also recommended themselves well in this country. Each of these bases is equipped with four refrigerating chambers with a total volume of thirteen thousand cubic metres. They also build other types of vessels in the GDR shipyards. In all, GDR shipyards have built 3,100 ships of different types for the Soviet Union.

400,000 KW POWER STATION FOR SYRIA

Construction of the thermal power station Wadi al-Rabi with Soviet assistance has begun in Damascus. The project is expected to considerably improve electricity supply to the capital of Syria, especially to the southern region, and give an impetus to the country's economic upsurge. But with the commissioning of a modern 400,000 kW power complex within the next few years the look of the new region will change beyond recognition.

WHAT'S ON?

November 24-26

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 24 (mat), 25 (eve), 26 (eve). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 24 (eve) — Dalibes, "Coppelia" (ballet). 25 (mat) — Khachatryan, "Cipollino" (ballet).

Boris IVASHKEVICH

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 24 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Snow Maiden" (opera). 25 (mat) — Gluck, "Iphigenia on Aulide" (opera); 25 (eve) — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri" (opera); Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 24 — Mozart, "The Abduction from the Seraglio" (opera). 25 (mat) — Yuzovskiy, "Crimson Salt" (ballet); 25 (eve) — Verdi, "La Battaglia di Legnano" (opera). 26 — Pugnani, Giletti, Vasilenko, "Emeralda" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 24 — Tchaikovsky, "An Old Comedy"; 24 (10 p.m.) — Suppe, "Die schöne Galatea"; 25 (mat, aft) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 25

(eve) — Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille"; 26 — Feltsman, "Let the Game Play".

FILMS

Planets Line-up (Mosfilm Studios). A psychological story about 46-year-old men.

Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Moscow Theatre). A programme featuring: Natalya Brodzkaya, Valchikova, Sofiko Chikauri and other Georgian prominent performers.

Central Stadium, Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 24, 25, 26 — To mark the 25th anniversary of the Moscow Ballet on Ice will be performances by the Soviet figure skaters, Irina Cherkasova and Sergei Zhurbin.

The story about a man who dedicated his life to forest growing. Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Moscow Theatre). A programme featuring: Natalya Brodzkaya, Valchikova, Sofiko Chikauri and other Georgian prominent performers.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (100 Krysinskaya Embankment). An exhibition of paintings and drawings by N. Kryukov. Until 10 p.m. Monday. 11 a.m. Daily, except Monday. 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Park Krasnaya Oktyabrskaya. Trolleybuses 10, 11.

CONCERT HALLS

Quintet Sports Complex (10 Prospekt Mira). 24, 25, 26 — "Melodias and Rhythms" — a programme featuring: Natalya Brodzkaya, Valchikova, Sofiko Chikauri and other Georgian prominent performers.

Central Stadium, Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 24, 25, 26 — To mark the 25th anniversary of the Moscow Ballet on Ice will be performances by the Soviet figure skaters, Irina Cherkasova and Sergei Zhurbin.

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SPORTS

Chess. House of Culture. 20 — World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs. Kasparov (USSR). 5 p.m. The 20th game is scheduled for Monday.

ICE HOCKEY. Team Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 24 — Central Army Club vs. Voskresensk Khimik. 1 p.m. Moscow Dynamo vs. Riga Dynamo. 5 p.m.

At all the four teams stand the chance of being among the top eight which contest in January-March for the national championship's title.

VOLEYBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St.). 24 and 25. USSR championship. Women. 3 p.m., 4.45 p.m. 6.30 p.m. (daily).

BOXING

Kiyiya Soviet Palace of Sport (24 Leningradsky Prospekt). 25 — The Ogurenkov brothers' memorial competitions. Noon.

Yevgeny and Viktor Ogurenkov are outstanding Soviet boxers. The first was national champion on eight occasions, the second — the USSR Merited Coach.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bogoyeva St.). 25 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

November 24-26

Steady currents from North Atlantic will cause rather warm weather and rain in Moscow, city and region. Night temperatures of 0°C and 0°, +4°C during the day.